

The environmental context of predation losses in the South Delta

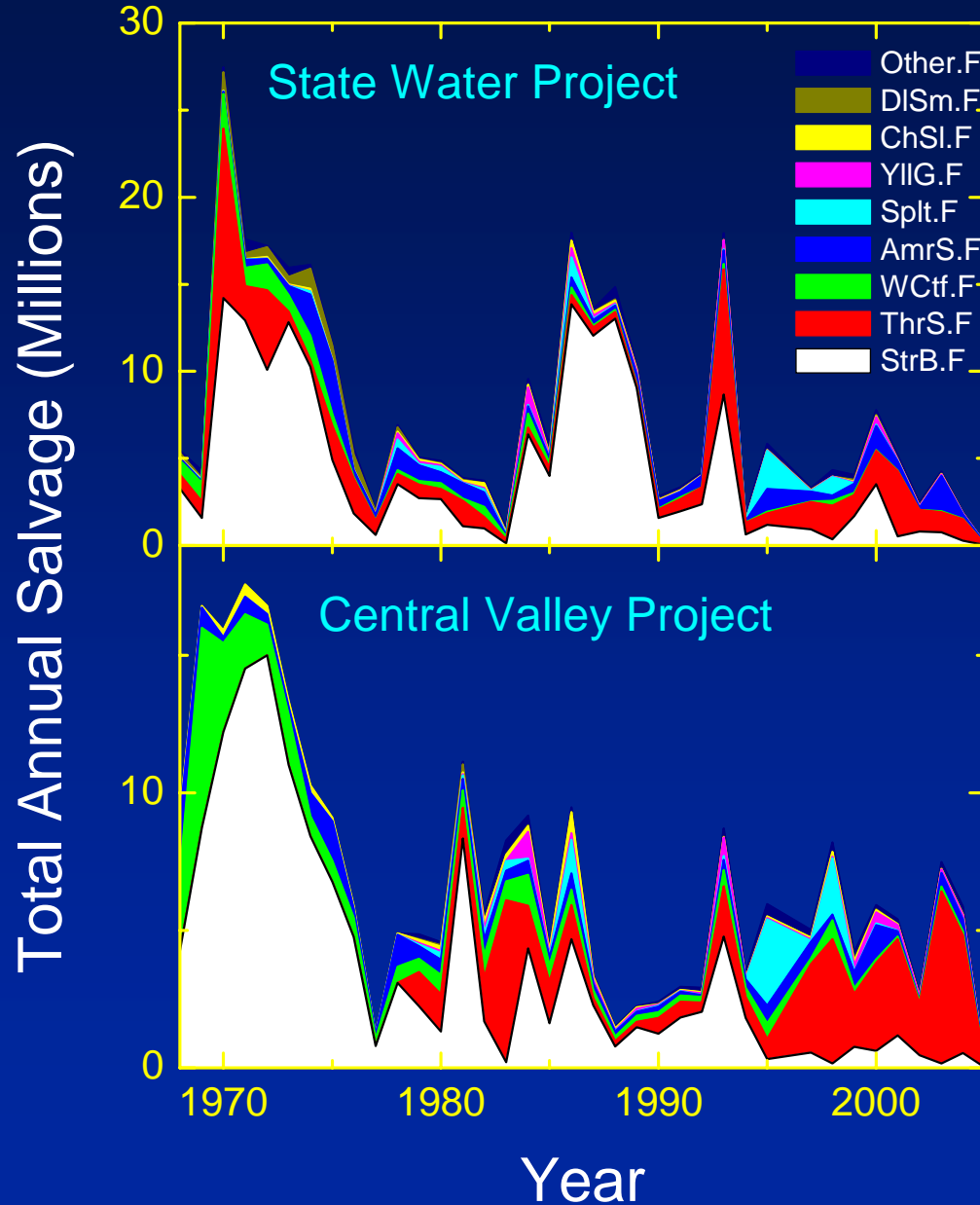
Wim Kimmerer
Romberg Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies
San Francisco State University

Summary

- Look at the big picture
- What are the components of losses to the export facilities?
- How does predation figure into these calculations?
- What can we say about their magnitude using existing data?
- What do particle tracking models tell us?



Species composition of salvage



Hypothetical Export Effects on Populations



Calculations of Export Effects on Populations

Objective of Measurement	Metric	Issues
Magnitude of Salvage	Salvage at Fish Facilities / Population Size	Apples and Oranges
Predator Losses (or Louver / Net Efficiency)	Abundance per unit volume at fish facilities / Same in net samples	Different Efficiencies
Magnitude of Loss	Abundance per volume in South Delta * Export flow / Population Size	Assumes all are lost
Effect of Export Activities	Slope of Abundance or Survival vs. Export Flow (X2 effect?)	Power may be low
Predator Losses (or Louver Efficiency)	Comparison of lengths of salvaged fish between the two facilities	Interpretation, source populations
Predator Losses (or Louver Efficiency)	Comparison of total salvage between the two facilities	Source populations

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Abundance of Striped Bass from Field Surveys and Fish Facilities

Values are geometric means (confidence limits) of ratios of monthly catch per volume in salvage to catch per volume in surveys.

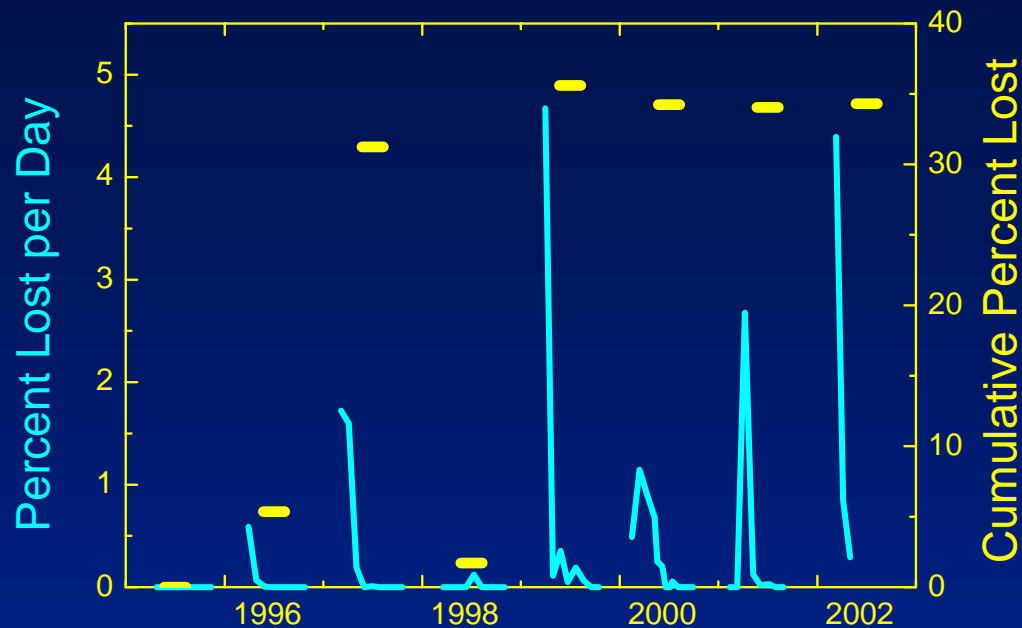
Survey Data	CWP Fish Facility	SWP Fish Facility
Summer Townet	0.47 (0.34 to 0.65)	1.2 (0.9 to 1.7)
Fall Midwater Trawl	1.3 (1.0 to 1.8)	1.3 (0.8 to 2.2)

IEP Data through 1996: 85 df for TNS, 70 for MWT

Calculations of Export Effects on Populations

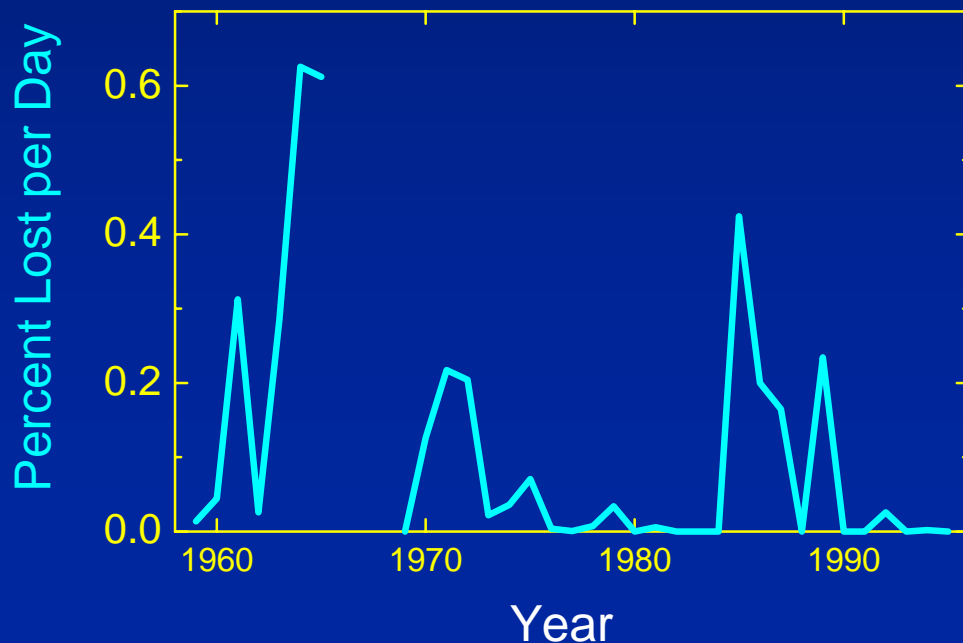
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Export Losses of Delta Smelt



Spring 20mm Survey

Fish per volume in
south Delta *
Export flow /
Total population size



Summer Townet Survey

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Survival of Striped Bass vs. X2 and export flow

Life Stage	Model	df	Slope	R ²
Egg to YOY (Summer)	X2 residual export flow *	22	-0.03 ± 0.01 -0.004 ± 0.003	0.59
Egg to YOY (Summer)	X2 only (less 1994)	21	-0.03 ± 0.01	0.59
Egg to 6mm larvae	X2 only	12	-0.03 ± 0.01	0.67
6mm larvae to YOY	Export Flow (May – June)	12	-0.003 ± 0.004	--

* Residual from nonlinear relationship with X2
Kimmerer et al. 2001 Estuaries

Calculations of Export Effects on Populations

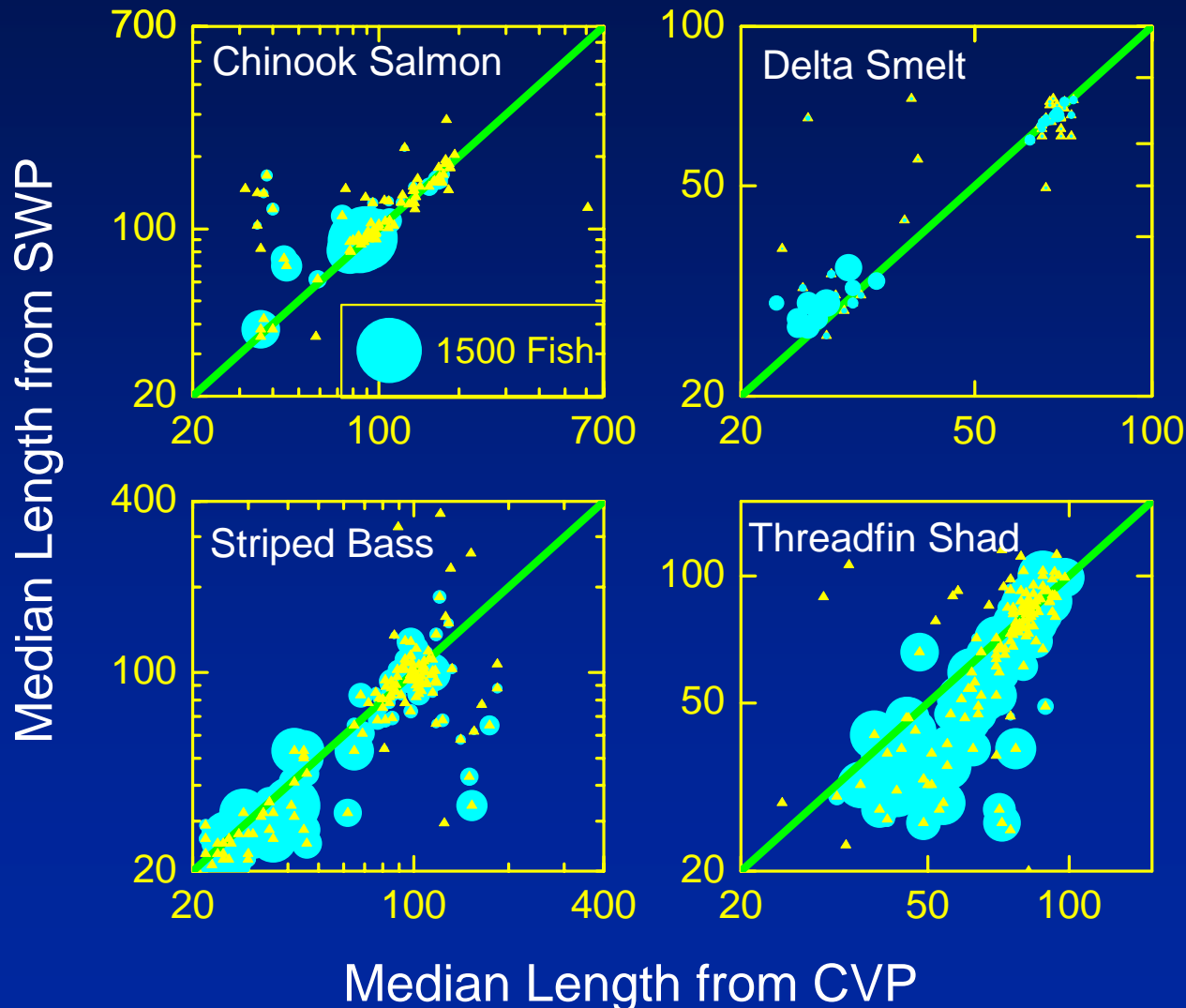
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Lengths of Common Fish from the Fish Facilities

How do you expect the length data to compare?

- Higher predation in front of SWP
 - Smaller fish eaten?
 - Larger fish eaten?
- Louver efficiencies vary differently by size?
 - Smaller fish get through CVP screens?

Lengths of Common Fish from the Fish Facilities



Area of circles
proportional to
number of fish

Source:
BDAT Database
Monthly medians, 1993 - 2004

Calculations of Export Effects on Populations

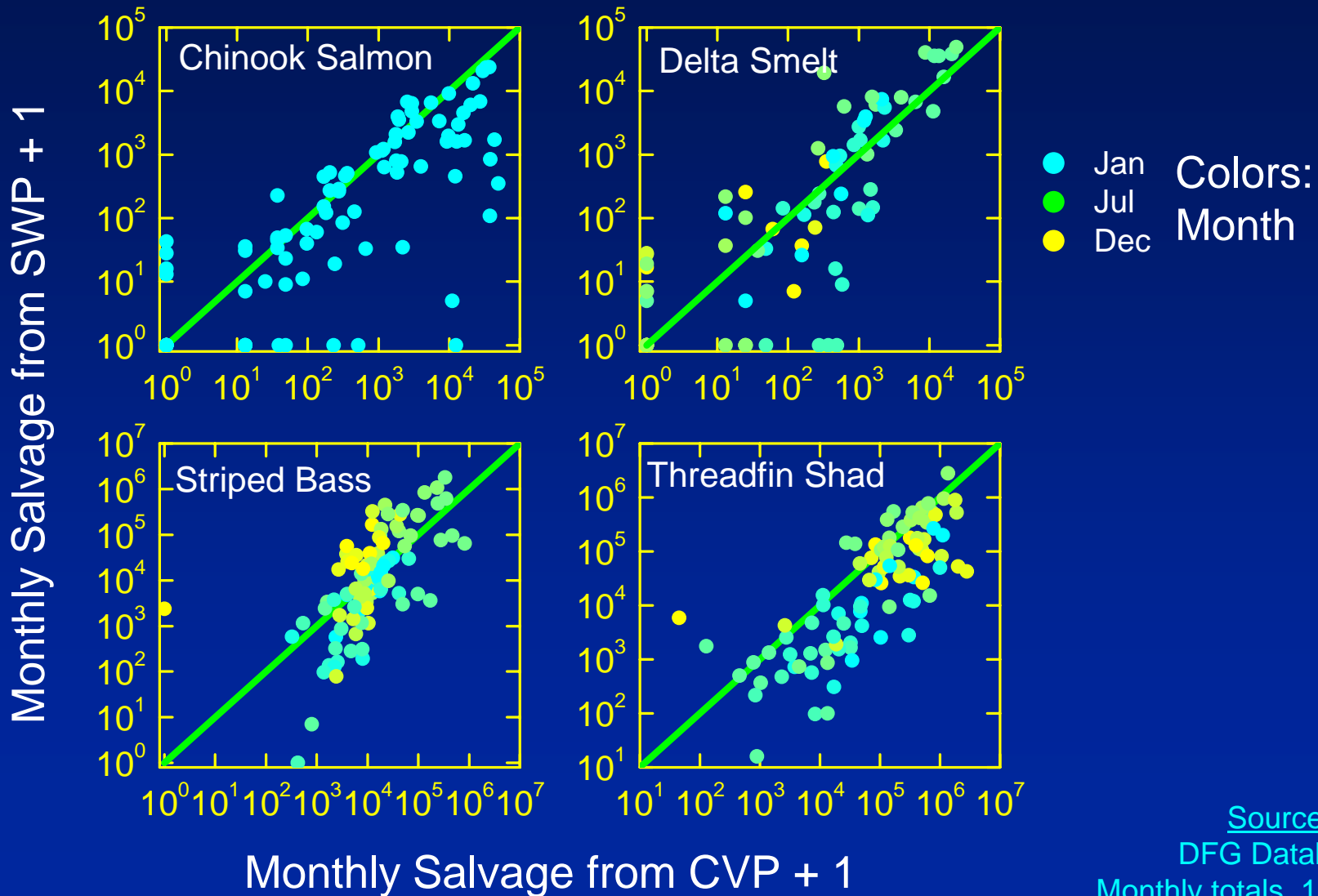
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Abundance of Common Fish from the Fish Facilities

How do you expect the abundances to compare?

- Higher predation in front of SWP
 - More fish eaten?
- Louver efficiencies vary differently by size?
 - Smaller fish get through CVP screens?
- Source populations differ?
 - Salmon from upstream,
delta smelt from downstream?

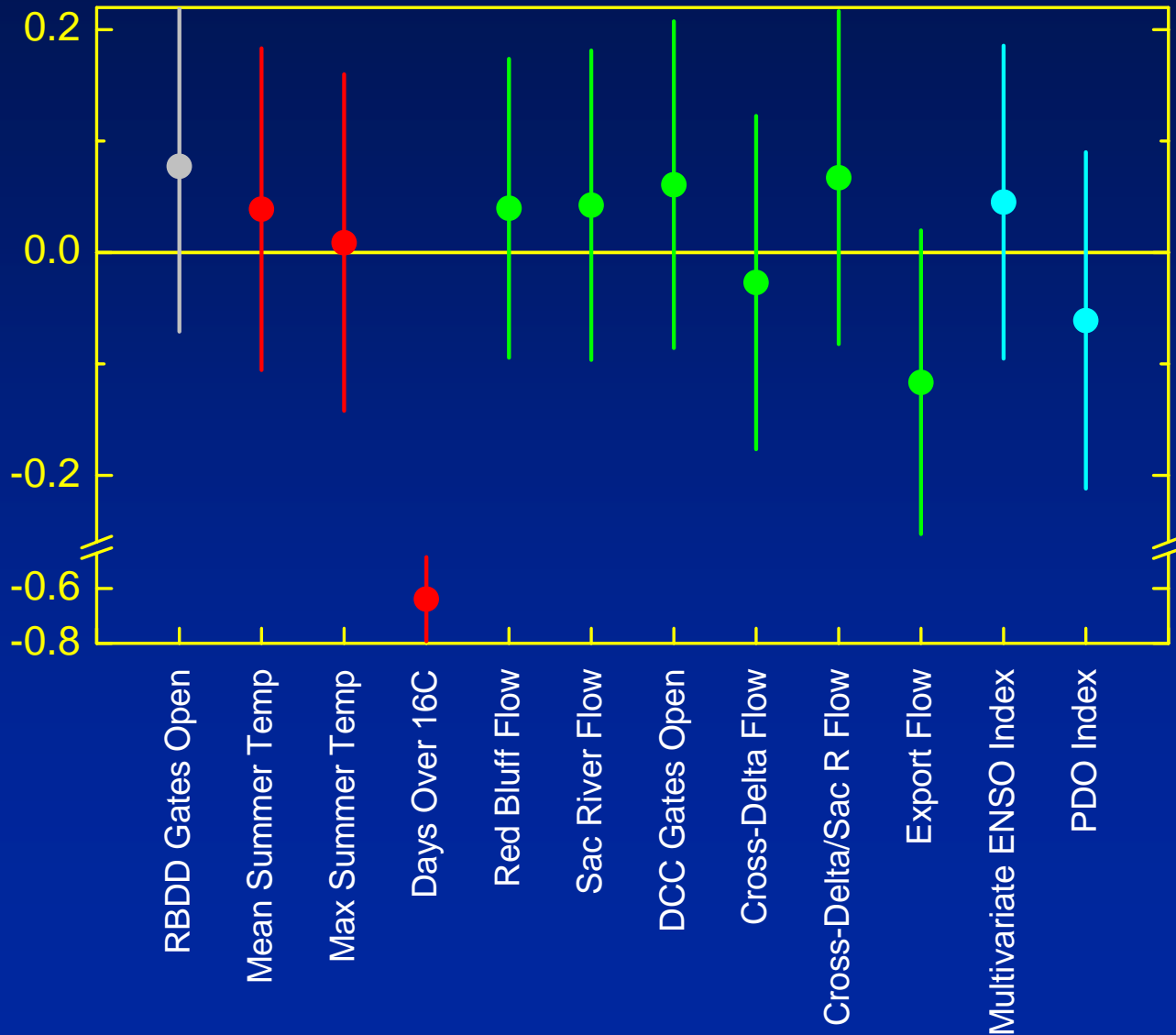
Abundance of Common Fish from the Fish Facilities



Source:
DFG Database
Monthly totals, 1997 - 2004

Model of winter run escapement: Residual analysis

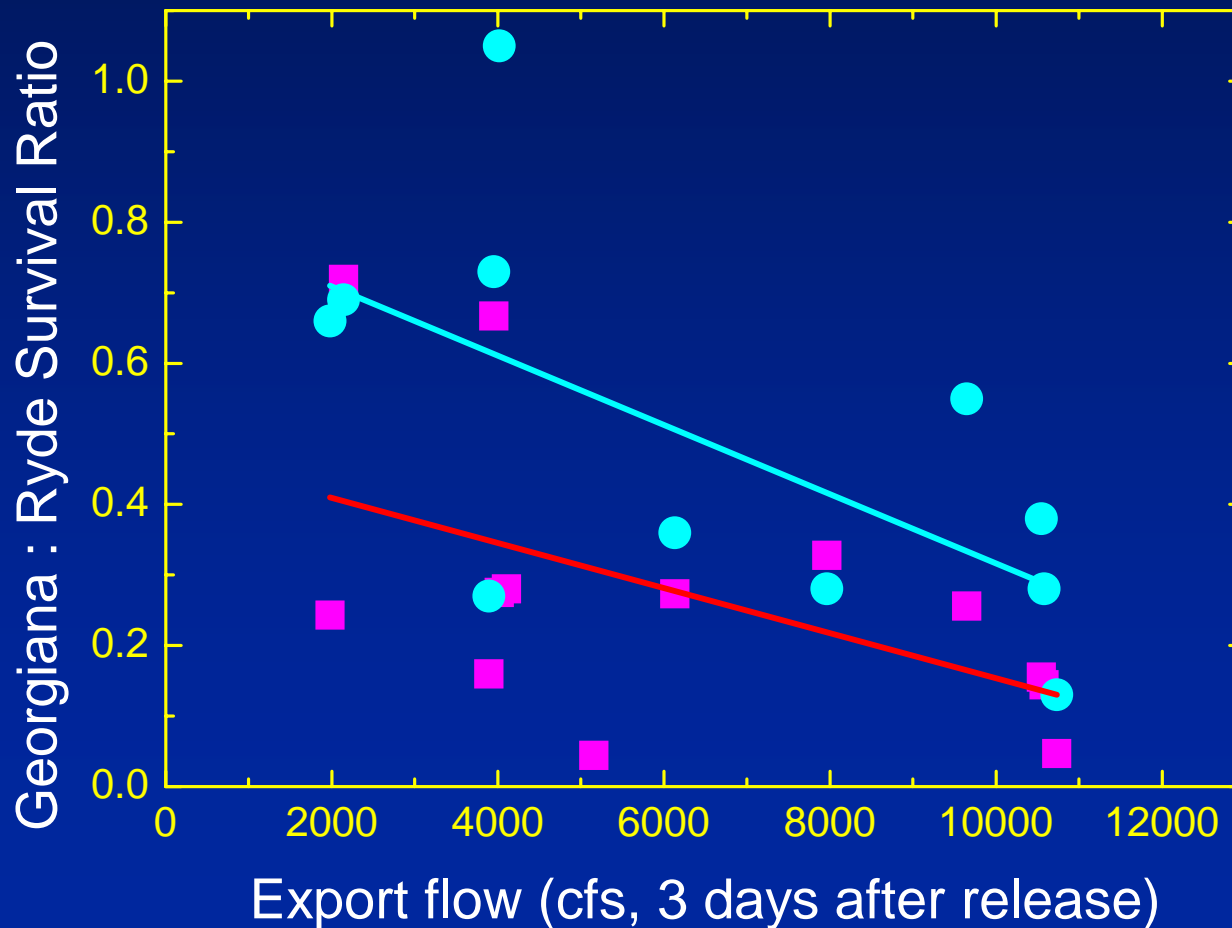
Standardized Coefficient



Other environmental variables have no apparent effect:

Coefficients with 90% Confidence limits

Juvenile Survival Ratio in the Delta

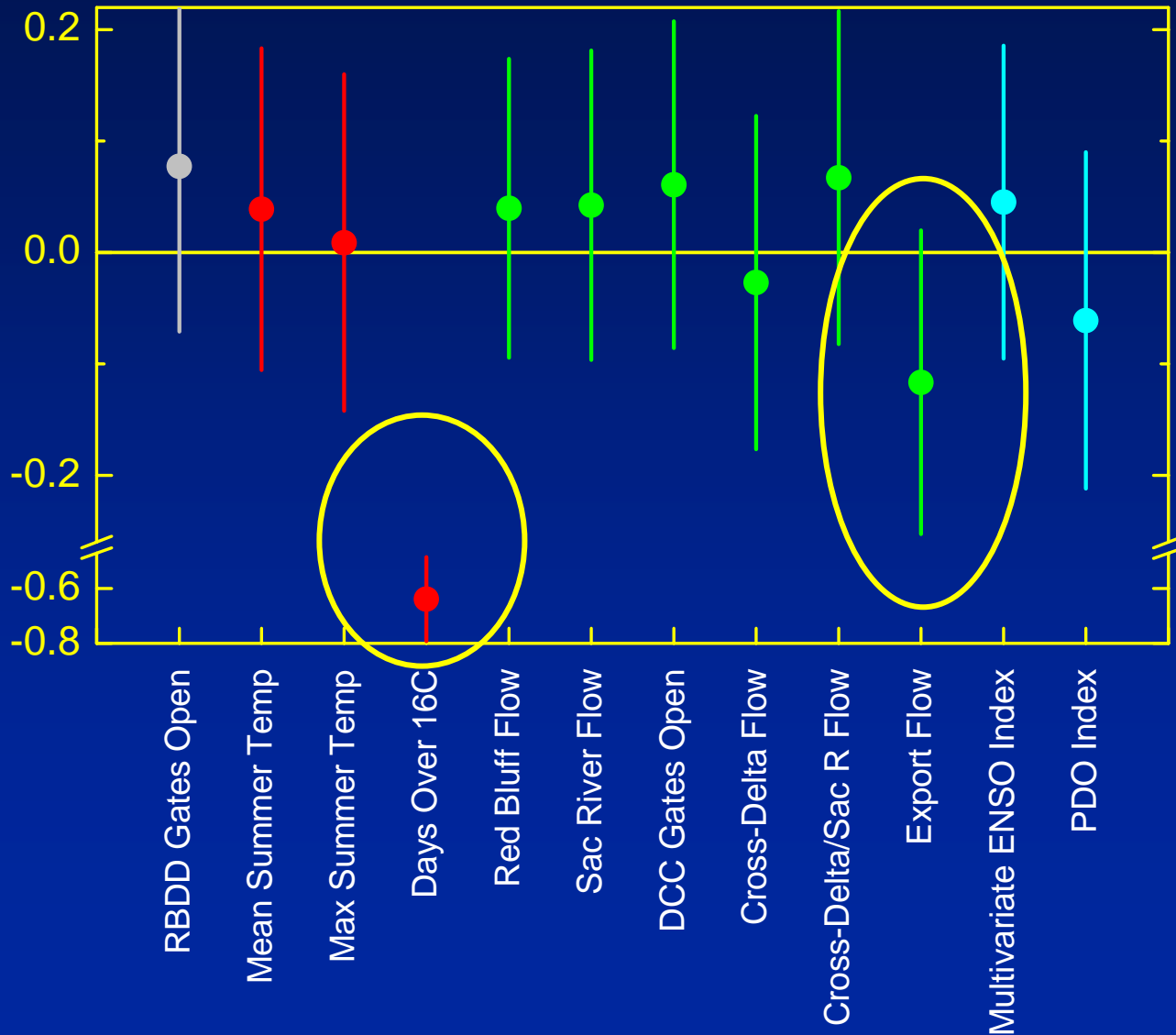


Ratio of survival index
through interior delta:
survival index in
mainstem Sacramento
River

Source:
P. Brandes, USFWS
Dayflow

Model of winter run escapement: Residual analysis

Standardized Coefficient

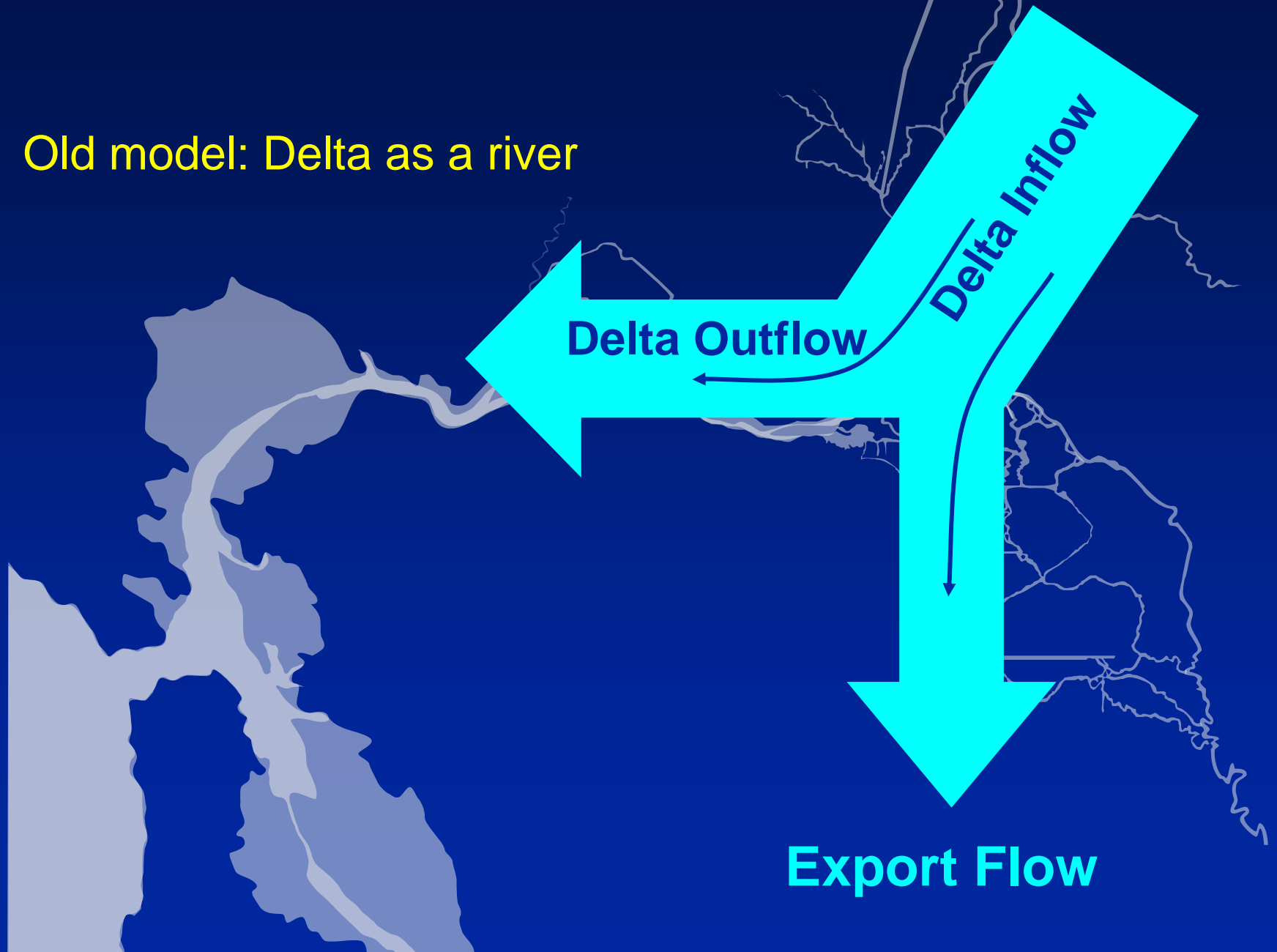


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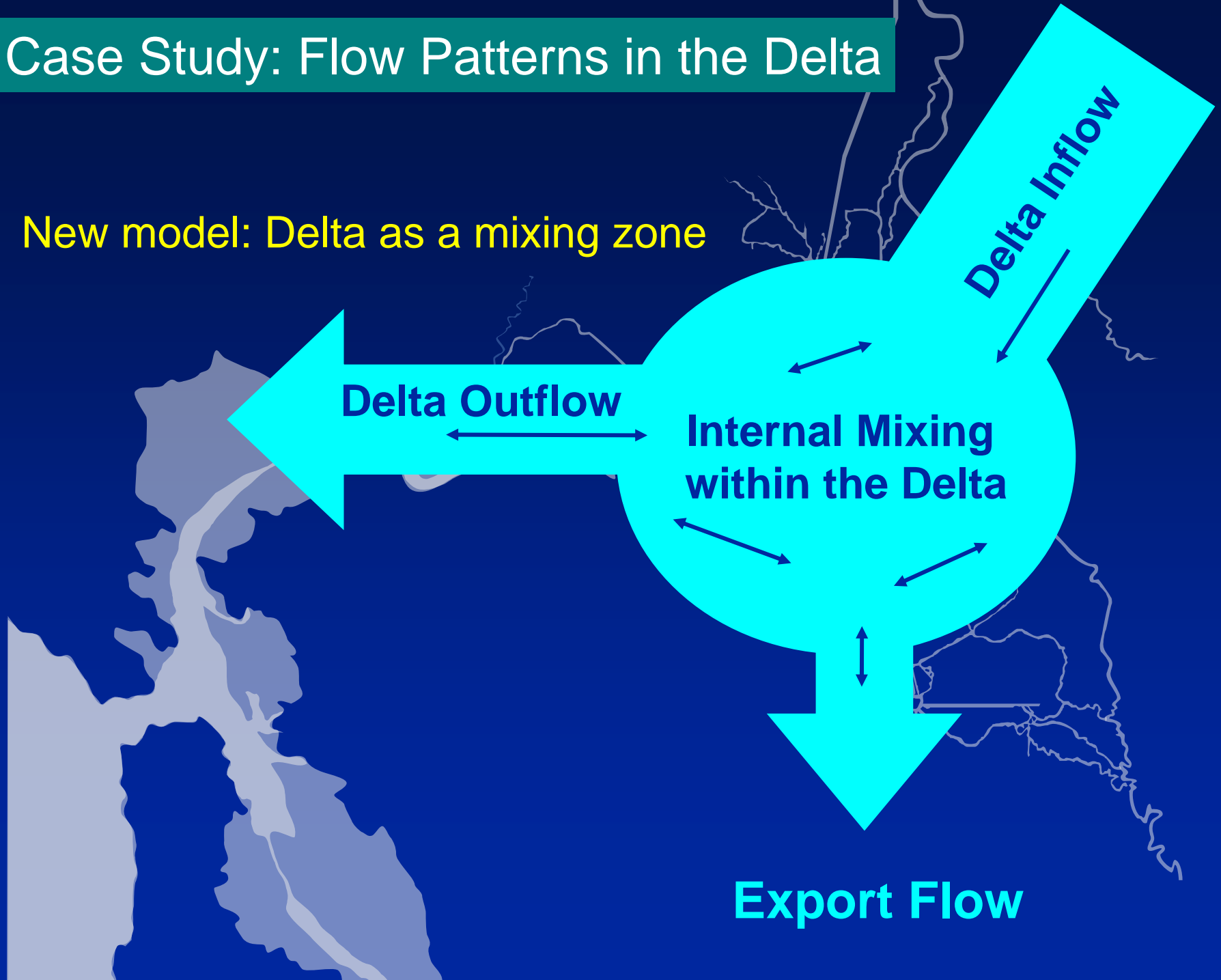
Case Study: Flow Patterns in the Delta

Old model: Delta as a river

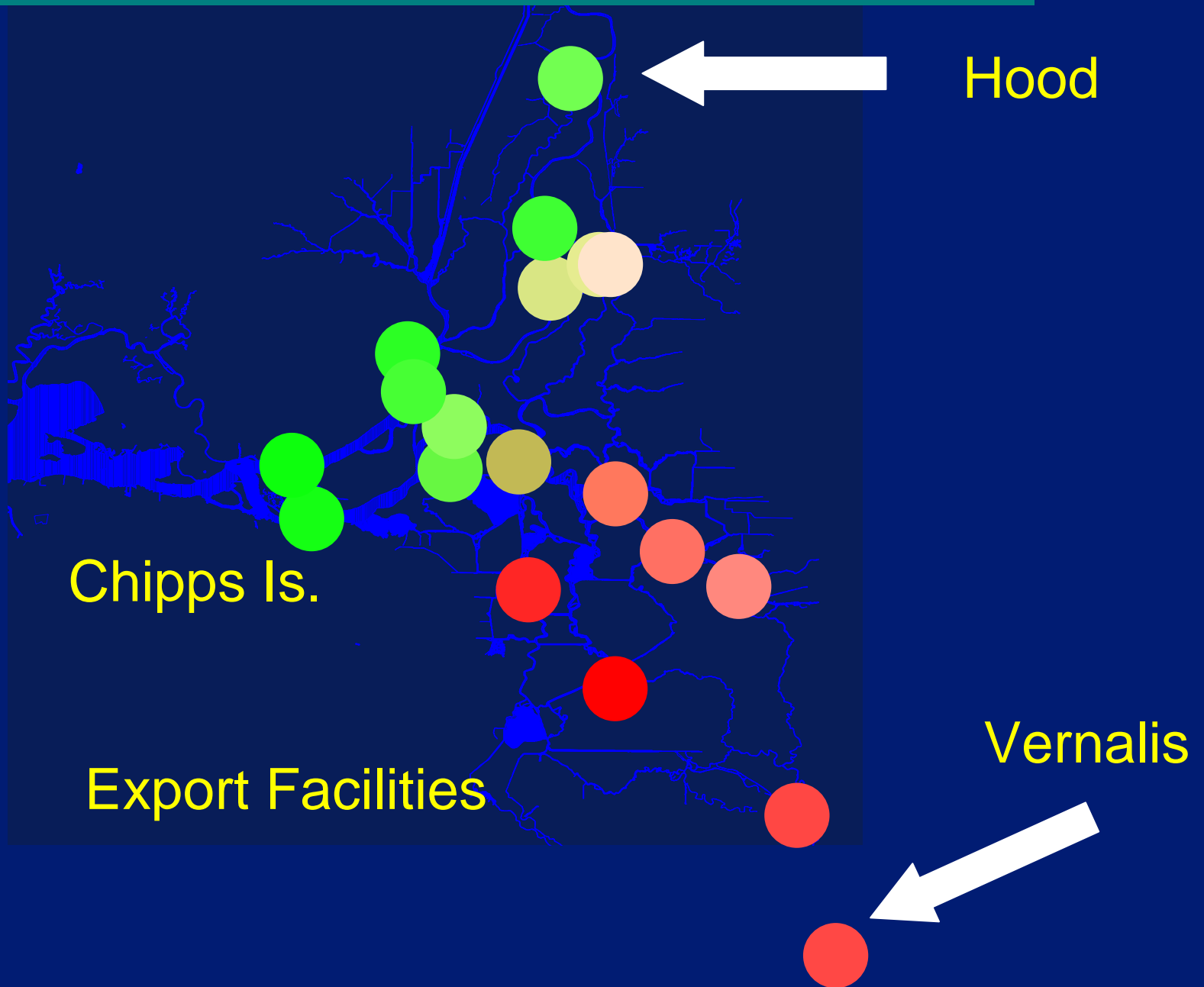


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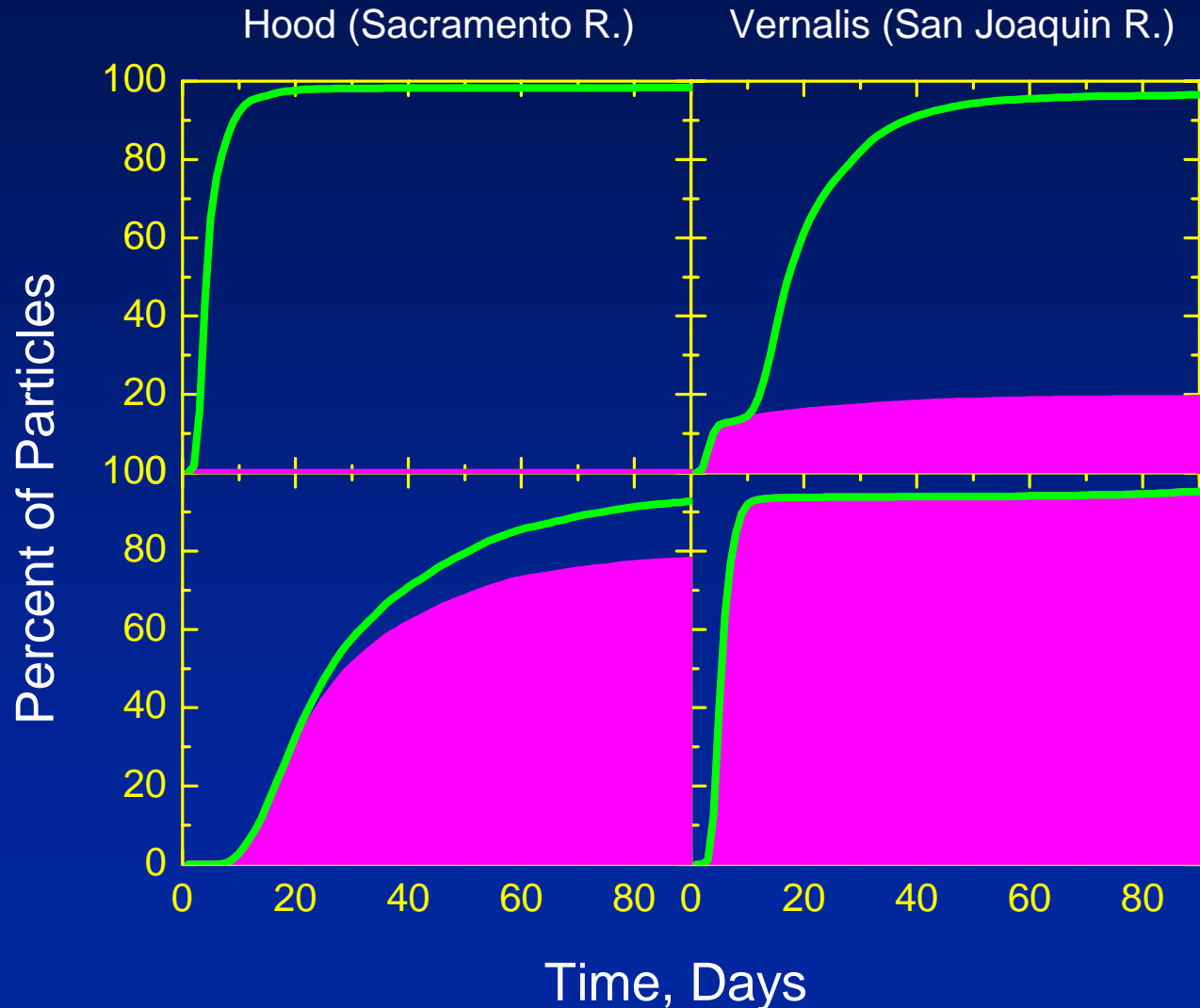
New model: Delta as a mixing zone



DSM-2 Particle Tracking Model: Release Points



Particle Tracking Model Examples



$Q = 67,000$ cfs
 $Ex = 2,000$ cfs

$Q = 12,000$ cfs
 $Ex = 10,000$ cfs

Summary and conclusions

- The fundamental problem has a lot of moving parts
- Predation is only one of those parts
- No clear evidence yet of:
 - Predatory impact
 - Export impact
- Important to distinguish:
 - Effect of predation on loss estimates
 - Effect of predation on population abundance
 - Ecological implications of predation

An aerial photograph of a coastal wetland or marsh area during sunset. The water is calm, reflecting the warm orange and yellow light of the setting sun. The land features intricate patterns of water channels and marsh vegetation. In the background, a range of low mountains is visible under a hazy sky. The overall mood is serene and natural.

And thanks to my lab team:

- Allegra Briggs
- Keun-Hyung Choi, Ph.D.
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- Renny Talianchich